

JULY 1993

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF BRAZIL
FOR SWINE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee, breed, sex, age, and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, hog cholera, Teshen's disease, and swine vesicular disease.
2. The animals for export were born and raised in the United States.
3. The animals originate from a herd that is validated brucellosis free and that is tuberculosis and pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) free.
4. The animals originate from herds where no clinical cases of enzootic pneumonia, atrophic rhinitis, transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE), swine erysipelas, or vesicular stomatitis have been reported during the past 12 months prior to embarkation.
5. During the 12 months prior to embarkation, no clinical cases of porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) have been reported to occur either on the farm of origin or in the surrounding area.
6. The animals for export were isolated for at least 30 days in a facility approved by a USDA-accredited veterinarian and during this time were tested and treated according to the requirements outlined below.
7. The animals were transported directly from the isolation site to the port of embarkation in cleaned and disinfected vehicles without coming into contact with animals of lesser health status.
8. After due inquiry, I am satisfied that the swine to be exported have not been fed garbage at any time.
9. The animals were treated with an approved product against endo- and ectoparasites (provide name of product and date of treatment on the health certificate).

TESTING AND TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

During isolation the animals were tested with negative results to the following diseases:

1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test using mammalian PPD tuberculin, injected posterior to the ear and read in 48 hours.
2. Brucellosis: Standard tube test, at the 1:25 dilution.
3. Pseudorabies: Serum neutralization (SN) test, at the 1:4 dilution, OR ELISA test.
5. Leptospirosis: Microagglutination test at 1:400 for serovars *icterohemorrhagicae*, *grippotyphosa*, and *pomona*, OR
treatment with dihydrostreptomycin at a dose of 25 mg/Kg 14 days apart, the second dose given at the time of exportation (second dose can be given at the time the animals leave the farm).

Brazil/Swine

EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the U.S. Origin Health Certificate, the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor.
2. The name and address of the consignee.
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped.
4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.